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maps, one showing the distribution of resources and the other the telegraph system. The economic map is especially informing, but is most crudely produced. It might better have been used to supply the data for a good map. Neither map shows the Bay Islands, though they are one of the chief sources of export fruit.

*La Nouvelle Zélande. By the Count de Courte. vii and 268 pp., and 85 photographs. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1904.*

The author has been the French Consul in New Zealand. He is in love with the country in most of its aspects; describes the islands and their development with enthusiasm and in a manner that sustains interest, shows many fine photographs of land and people, and also a black map that is too small to serve the needs of careful readers of so large a book. His work is essentially popular, but the author aims, with a good degree of success, to convey accurate impressions of the Maoris, the white colonists, their various interests, and the geographic environment. Few works on New Zealand have been so copiously and beautifully illustrated.

*Die Entwicklung Japans in den letzten fünfzig Jahren. By Otfried Nippold. 42 pp. K. J. Wyss, Bern, 1904.*

A lecture delivered before the Bern Geographical Society, in which the writer gives the facts of largest significance in the wonderful development of Japan, and emphasizes the idea that in spite of the Occidental science they have superficially acquired, or really assimilated, the Japanese remain through and through an Oriental people.

*Italy from the Alps to Naples: Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. xlii and 424 pp., 26 maps, 44 plans, and index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1904.*

This guide-book has been compiled from the three detailed Baedeker volumes for Northern, Central and Southern Italy. It is designed for the use of travellers who have only four or five weeks to spend and wish to give most of their time to the attractions of Rome and Naples. The most conspicuous towns and parts of the country, famous for scenic or other attractions, are described at length, while the features of other districts are more summarily treated.

*Richesses Minérales des Possessions Russes en Asie Centrale. A Report to the French Ministry of Public Instruction. By E.-D. Levat. 174 pp., 5 maps, and appendices. Vve. Ch. Dunod, Paris, 1903.*

The author, who is a mining engineer, was in charge of the mis-

sion sent to Central Asia to study the mineral resources of the Russian possessions. He describes at length the occurrence of a large variety of metals in Russian Turkistan, and says they will be of great economic importance as soon as railroad extension makes them accessible. He believes that the copper mines will be first developed, as it is the policy of Russia to assist in the opening of the copper regions throughout the empire in order to reduce the present large imports of that metal. The black maps show the distribution of placer gold, coal, copper, naphtha, and argentiferous lead.

*Das Mittelmeergebiet.* By Prof. Dr. A. Philippson. viii and 266 pp. Illustrations, 10 maps, and index. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1904.

The contents of this book were originally prepared as a course of lectures for women teachers in a summer school. The work has now been enlarged and adapted for the reading and study of a far wider circle. Geography is the central thought. The scope of the book is limited to the geography of the Mediterranean countries and the influences which geographic environment has exerted in making the people of these regions and their institutions what they are. Dr. Philippson has written much of Greece and other Mediterranean lands for his brethren in science; but this book is not above the comprehension of the mass of intelligent persons, and the large subject is treated in a delightful as well as a masterful manner. The author leads up to the geography of the region through a chapter on its geology, describes the waters, the animal life and the economic value of the great inland sea around which these nations are clustered, and then takes up the lands themselves, their coasts, climate, hydrography, topography, flora, fauna, and, finally, the human element, the races, religions, states, and social and economic conditions. The illustrations from photographs are superior, though not numerous. The black sketch maps show the arrangement of mountain chains, isotherms for January and July, the annual precipitation, summer rainfall, density of population, and the distribution of vegetable types, races, religions, and the chief towns and trade routes.

*Historische Geographie von Mitteleuropa.* By Prof. Dr. Konrad Kretschmer. viii and 650 pp., and index. R. Oldenbourg, München and Berlin, 1904.

This handbook is a work of enormous labour and erudition. As political and cultural geography are profoundly influenced by physical geography, the author first devotes 136 pages to the